

THE HAWAIIAN STAR

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR
 MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1911.

THE YELLOW FEVER PERIL.

For the second time the Hongkong Maru has brought yellow fever here from the coast of South America. The first time was well within the limit during which no reports of yellow fever were had at Washington from the Latin Pacific, and we probably make a fair guess when we say that Callao has not reported any fever at all. This helps to emphasize the position of Hawaii that it cannot be too particular in regard to Latin-American commerce, nor can the Federal health service be; and it suggests that, if we don't get much Panama business, we shall not be without compensations.

The further reflection from the Hongkong Maru's fever imports is that Hawaii is still taking unnecessary risks of getting the disease. Six months ago we were in a furor for sanitation. A quarter of a million dollars had been raised to fill up slough land, but particularly to force the owners of such perilous property to abate their own nuisances at their own cost; but in these respects nothing has come to pass and, instead, the Board is busy converting the taxpayers to the need of asking the Legislature for more money. We are still shy of the \$250,000 improvement we expected, or of such part of it as we had money for on July 1. The only thing had is a report which called out legislative bounty in the first place.

In regard to the Federal precautions here they are as good as they can be made, but if it should happen that the yellow fever victim is bitten by one of our yellow fever mosquitoes and the insect comes ashore, then look out for the worst experience Honolulu ever had. Obviously we ought to have no such mosquitoes. That we do is proof that we are negligent of duty, a part of which is to get for this place the same Federal agencies of extermination that have proved their value in the Panama zone.

NO CHINESE REPUBLIC YET.

Dr. Jordan is quite right in saying that China is not ready for a republic. But few old world nations are. A republic is the highest form of government known and requires, if it is to succeed, the best type of civilization to man it. Given a strong centralism and a good political and military organization and a monarchy reduces the science of government to its simplest analysis. But a republic rests upon a keen, well-informed, public opinion, ready to act in union for the public good, capable of self-restraint and wise progress. Behind it must be education, patriotism and instructive traditions. It takes a superior people to organize and sustain popular government, such as prevails in the United States and Great Britain. Any first-class soldier and administrator may run an empire, and the people don't matter except to the extent that they may have absorbed republican ideas.

China is in that semi-medieval state that requires the strong, controlling hand. There is little public opinion in China and less of the national spirit. The different provinces speak different dialects and where there is no union of tongues there can be little homogeneity in the democratic conduct of affairs. For China a wise and benevolent despotism would fit in best or a partition of the country among the powers; and after a couple of hundred years of civilization the people might have reached the higher plane of self-government. But not now. Freedom broadens slowly down from precedent to precedent, and this accounts for the successful Anglo-Saxon democracies. The peril of visiting it suddenly on an untutored people may be learned from the history of all the Latin republics of America.

Should China overturn the Manchu dynasty and try to establish a republic we should soon see the need to abate the horrors of succeeding civil war, of a Chinese Napoleon.

STILL LONGING FOR THE SADDLE.

Mr. Roosevelt seems to be preparing to get into the insurgent movement, if he can, for which, last year, he failed to substitute his "new nationalism." His recent address points clearly that way. Everything the insurgents ask for he is more than eager to concede, including the recall of the judiciary, a point in which Mr. Roosevelt's antagonism to the President becomes most evident. His object, of course, is to regain his place in that political tide which, as the Bard of Avon tells us, if taken at the flood leads on to fortune.

But Roosevelt's vogue seems to be over. His defeat by his fellow New Yorkers last year was overwhelming and it was accompanied and followed by circumstances which, to quote his own phrase, have torn his old-time prestige "to a frazzle." In the first place Mr. Roosevelt came out flatly against the man he had personally commended to the good will of his party and fairly forced into the presidential office, and the act made it appear that he had done so because Mr. Taft had refused to take his orders, thus revealing, on his own part, an insatiable greed of power. The people did not like the spirit, which seemed to point to the desire for a third term, the obstacles of which, imposed by the old nationalism, the new nationalism was relied upon to sweep away. Party men, who had given their adhesion to the President, were particularly displeased with the course, which augured political disruption. On the other hand, the insurgents were mad because the Rough Rider did not commit himself to their favorite issues and tried to brush aside their acknowledged leaders, such as Dolliver, Cummins and La Follette, and get everybody in line behind him for his "new nationalism." Thus, between the two horses, Colonel Roosevelt fell to the ground and was bruised by the contending hoofs. Now when he tries to mount the insurgent horse and ride down the party steed of his old friend Taft, both sides share a common displeasure in his methods and a common doubt of his unselfishness.

The collapse of the Chinese imperial army, assuming that the news is true, will surprise the military world. That army has had some years of drill in the German-Japanese fashion and its work on the field of maneuver has impressed the foreign military attaches. But in war it is readily overcome by a mere horde, which is as deficient in arms as it is in discipline.

If Japan puts an army in the south of China, at the request of the Peking government, something more than a request will be needed to get it out. Japan has wanted Amoy and the regions about it ever since she acquired Formosa and the Pescadores. This may be the chance.

The Star has something more than a \$750 prize for its contest. The fourteen prizes run up into the thousands. There is a chance for every energetic man or woman to get something by a few weeks' work for Hawaii's most interesting paper.

Whom the gods would destroy are probably the folks who live on white men's money and then think of starting a political party to run them out of power.

There is little doing in the Italian-Turkish war or else the correspondents have all gone to China.

The Emperor of China should have a biplane baby carriage. He may have to fly at any moment.

If the Empress Dowager of China had lived a few years longer she would have had more fun.

Sun Yet Sen is still where the contributions fly thickest.

If any color rules in Hawaii that color will be white.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

Great men have lived and done their stunts, and then they died, just like the runts, and still the world wagged on; the sun went cully-hooting by, the same old way, across the sky. THE GREAT MEN the night gave place to dawn. I sometimes think, when all swelled up until I'm like a poisoned pup, that when I come to croak, the stars will surely jump the track, the universe be out of whack, perhaps go up in smoke. I find it hard to realize that all the planets in the skies will travel just the same, that rains will fall and winds will blow, that there'll be dew and rime and snow, when I have jumped the game. It's hard for me to understand that I am but a grain of sand upon an endless shore! and when I'm blown into the sea the other grains may sigh for me—one sigh and nothing more. Ah, many men were called "the great"—their deeds the histories relate, but when they cashed their string; when each had shot his little bolt, the old world never felt a jolt, but just kept up its fling. There doesn't live so great a soul that when he dies he'll leave a hole in this old mundane place; our old friend Death can not be beat at taking big chunks of conceit from out the human race.

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WALT MASON.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

M. H. De YOUNG—Honolulu looks natural and I should like to stop awhile.

JACK McVEIGH—Things on Molokai are moving along all right, and everybody is as well as can be expected.

CHARLES MARQUEZ—I had a most enjoyable trip, but feel better when I walk up Fort street than I did on any of the mainland thoroughfares.

RALPH JOHNSTONE—The restriction on employees of cigar factories, as regards paying duty on the "smokes" they consume, does not trouble us in Hawaii, as there are no factories here.

E. S. HARDESTY—Unless the supervisors remove a lot of stone from the bed of the Palolo stream great damage may be done in the next few months to adjacent property. Last spring the flood rose over the bridge.

ARTIST RANDALL—Frisco with its live people and good shows appealed to me and I would rather live there than in any other city in the States. Hawaii is in a class by herself, however, when it comes to a place to live in, and they've got nothing on the mainland like Waikiki, its sun and its ever summery surf.

A. F. JUDD—Our sightseeing parties haven't been shown Kewalo for

the reason that the Board of Health has definite plans made for that section. It is here that the "revolving fund" is to be put to work. If the surveys are completed there should be no delay in starting that work. I don't think the Board should wait for the war department to make up its mind about approving the Macomb reclamation plan.

E. D. BALDWIN—It will take hundreds of thousands of dollars to get rid of the day mosquitoes. There are millions of them in the Kalihi basin where they breed in concealed crevices of the outcrop. I had stopped smoking for two weeks and was getting along nicely, but while surveying in that section I was simply driven into town for a supply of cigars to keep the pest away.

CHIEF OF DETECTIVES McFUE—The law against gambling provides for a heavy penalty. Small fines do not discourage the gamblers, who regard them rather as a license to operate. Judge Andrade used to have a progressive system of fining gamblers on the number of their previous appearances before him. I have no hesitation in saying that gambling by Orientals in Honolulu could be practically wiped out if a stiff sentence were imposed instead of the eternal minimum of \$5.

TO BOOM EXPOSITION.

(Continued from page one.) can all depend upon my efforts to aid this exposition and add to the success by making every effort to spread and influence people with the information of the extent of our intended action. I look upon this exposition as an expensive, but great, investment by the people of this city and of the state of California.

"It is astonishing how fast news of a great disaster spreads over the entire world, but the fact of our rehabilitation and that our city is still alive is very slow in circling the globe. That is why it is so important for us to make this great and very expensive effort in the greatest exploitation and advertising scheme that could be devised by man."

When seen aboard the Manchuria this morning, Mr. de Young said to a representative of The Star that he was going straight through to Japan, where he expected to remain for three weeks, visiting all important commercial centers. From there he will go to Shanghai. He said that he had intended to go up to Peking and Tientsin, but, in view of the unsettled conditions at present prevailing there he doubted whether he would visit these cities on this trip. From Shanghai Mr. de Young will go to Hongkong and Canton, from there to the Straits Settlement, to Bangkok, Rangoon, Barmah, and through India to Egypt.

"We had a great time on opening day," said Mr. de Young, "when the President turned the first shovelful of earth. The enthusiasm was certainly marvelous and spectators declared it to be the greatest scene ever witnessed. One hundred and fifty thousand people were present, not including the fifty thousand distinguished guests seated in the grandstands. The distinguished guests included congressmen, representatives of the army and navy, governors, foreign diplomats, the judiciary and others. It was so enormous in its character that the President himself declared it to be the most marvelous and inspiring sight he had ever witnessed."

"When the real event took place," continued Mr. de Young, "they planted a flagpole in the exact spot from which the first shovelful of earth was taken, and the President of the United States then proceeded to raise the official flag of the expo-

sition. When it was broken out at the top of the pole amidst the deafening cheers of the multitudes, the salute to the President and the flag by the land batteries, followed by the salutes of the fleet, the setting off of sixty thousand firecrackers contributed by the Chinese of the city, and the liberation of two hundred white doves, the sights and sounds were never to be forgotten. Some of the doves were carrier pigeons with notes under their wings announcing to cities and hamlets far and near that the ground had actually been broken for the great exposition of 1915. The weather conditions also contributed to make the inaugural ceremonies absolutely perfect."

Mr. de Young is accompanied on his trip to the Orient by his wife and two daughters, the Misses Phyllis and Kathleen de Young.

DIVORCES SET ASIDE.

(Continued from page one.) ly following service of summons, or without such service, there was no legal reason for not granting the decree, provided the complaint was sustained. The supreme court, however, took another view.

The work of straightening out the tangle will begin at once, the first case, that of Markle vs. Markle, being set for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Following is a list of the cases which have thus been set aside: Ellen K. Aona v. A. K. Aona, Jose Correia v. Caroline Correia, Lola Peres v. Anastacio Peres, Shinzo Osumi v. Miso Osumi, Antonio Madeiros Branco v. Amelia Branco, Joseph Ferreira v. Rachel Ferreira, Albert Marco v. Lily D. Marco, Saijito Kitaoka v. Miko Kitaoka, Annie A. Owens v. Fred Owens, Hikotaro Kodama v. Matsuo Kodama, Manuel Phillips v. Sarah Phillips, Maggie Hundorp v. Carl Hundorp, Cecilia Grace v. Anderson Grace, Kudo Toya v. Suze Toya, George E. Lake v. Mary Pahu Lake, Masano Nakamaru v. Rinta Nakamaru, Sallie Douglas v. Allan E. Douglas, Anita Bae Fong Young v. Fong Young, Rebecca Keawe v. Moses Keawe, Annie M. Ferreira v. Domingo Ferreira, Fannie Costa v. Jacintho Costa, Penhala Kehi v. William Kehi, Rose Keama v. David M. Keama, Hermann F. Ludwig v. Agnes Ludwig, George Friedenberg v. Susan Friedenberg, James Iwa v. Kaiwa Iwa, Rosie Enos v. Frank Enos, Wallace Jackson v. Emma Jack-

son, Jonathan K. Nakita v. Annie Nakita, Jutaro Takasaki v. Kotoyo Takasaki, Ku Isala v. Ahua Isala, Caroline Kohala v. Kohala, Matsuo Okada v. Umeichi Okada, Kulkichi Goto v. Romano Goto, Ramon Ramos v. Paula Ramos, Pauline K. Palama v. Albert Palama, Ematsu Shibata v. Satsu Shibata, Josephine Lone v. David M. Lone, Joba Garcia v. William Garcia, Chioy Okimura v. Mineichi Okimura, Julia Kauhauai v. Samuel Kauhauai, Maria D. Safrat v. Toma Safrat, Mary Dunbar v. Edward S. Dunbar, Kotaro Sagami v. Shizu Sagami, Hannah Akau v. Akau, Moses Kawakoa v. Kamaka Kawakoa, Yasuta Kametaro v. San Kametaro, Ane Kauhola v. J. Kila Kauhola, Goichi Okamura v. Iyo Okamura, Elizabeth K. Young v. Chas. Young, Kum Shue v. Mar See, alias Mar Song, Sakayo Sakuma v. Sakulchi Sakuma, Gisaburo Takamoto v. Konami Takamoto, Rose Kekooai v. Daniel Kekooai, Emily Benson v. Manuel Benson, Emma Holt v. Christopher J. Holt, Sanjuro Suehiro v. Sen Suehiro, Daniel E. Hewlet v. Kaehukalani Hewlet, E. E. Hartman v. Lucy E. K. Hartman, Henry K. Kaumea v. Lucilla Kaumea, Georgina Ferrage v. Joseph Ferrage, M. S. Dutra v. Elizabeth Dutra, Alice Peters v. William K. Peters, J. A. Vivichaves v. Cecilia Vivichaves, Philomena Ukuula v. Kalani Ukuula, Elvira Rennie v. John Rennie, Manuel Arinda v. Rosaline Arinda, Emma McLeod v. J. B. McLeod, Elizabeth Huddy v. J. L. Huddy, Jacinto Garcia v. M. Garcia, Shinag Higashi v. Masachi Higashi, John R. Borges v. Esther Borges, Manuel Furtado v. Christine Furtado, Julia Delaney v. James J. Delaney, Sato Matsunaka, alias Sato Fujinaga, v. Kenzaku Fujinaga, Umeo Murata v. Seichiro Murata, Mary Kaabo Bolin v. Alonzo Bolin, Gussie Kim Moon Sung v. Kim Moon Sung, Mary K. Wallace v. Samuel Wallace, Louisa Almes v. Donato M. Atienza, Harumatsu Den v. Tuki Den, Joaquina Rodrigues v. Isaisa Rodrigues, Hana Iaea v. Henry Iaea, Mina, Thompson Ferguson v. Frank Leonard Ferguson, Sute Fujii v. Seisui Fujii, Lena Mary Johanna Ludin v. Charles P. L. Ludin, Keolaa Kahinu v. Kinofou Kahinu, Asu Nagano v. Koyo Nagano, Sarah Raphael v. Joseph Raphael, Kumajiro Tachibana v. Chioy Tachibana, Charles James Mitchell v. Isabella Mitchell, Alice K. Brunn v. Peter N. Brunn, Becky Kesaloa Bright v. Antonio N. Bright, Fude Yatagai v. Torachiro Yatagai, Lily Lyceet v. W. B. Lyceet, Etta Hilbus Phillips v. John Phillips, Emma H. N. Clark v. Henry C. Clark, Tusi Kawamoto v. Selich Kawamoto, Abel Kia v. Alice Kaulau Kia, Senjiro Hayashi v. Yone Hayashi, Isano Narukawa v. Takishi Narukawa, Senkichi Tsuji v. Masuyo Tsuji, Elso C. Almy v. H. N. Almy, Leihulu Keohokalele v. Morris Keohokalele, Kaichi Mageshima v. Wata Mageshima, Mayu Fukuda v. Mantaro Fukuda, Lizzie K. Halstead v. Samuel K. Halstead, Kawa Keawa v. Sam Keawa, Carl Haasenritter v. Lydia Haasenritter, Caroline M. Anderson v. Charles Anderson, Annie Kaea v. George Kaea, Herbert P. Nottage v. May Hastings Nottage, Abbie Fern v. John K. Fern, Annie Babo v. Julius Babo, Minnie Cabral v. John Cabral, Ligory Poulos v. Mary Poulos, Kono Yanai v. Otokichi Yanai, Antonio G. Cunha v. Julia Cunha, Mary J. Gomes v. Frank J. Gomes, Ida Nalole v. Chas. Nalole.

W. F. Herrin, president of the Southern Pacific, was operated on in San Francisco yesterday for appendicitis.

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